

purple, with a faint olive-green reflexion; shoulders, back, and wing up to carpal joint brownish copper-colour, merging into greenish grey on the back. Lower part of back and rump pale silvery grey. Quills and their coverts pale grey, with a greenish light on the coverts; inner webs grey; tail-feathers steel-blue, without the greyish terminal band so conspicuous in *Carpophaga novæ zealandiæ*: under surface of tail-feathers dark grey-brown in their apical portion. Underparts from breast downwards pure white, without the yellowish tail-coverts found in the allied species; linings of wings grey. Irides and feet crimson; bill deep orange at base, yellow at tip; eyelids yellow.

Total length 22 inches, extent of wings 34 inches, wing from flexure 11 inches, tail  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; bill along ridge 1 inch, along edge of lower mandible  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; middle toe and claw  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

*Adult female.* Similar to male.

*Hab.* Chatham Islands, South Pacific.

The collection contained nine specimens, which exhibit no variation.

## 2. Descriptions of some new Land-Shells from the Indian Region. By Col. R. H. BEDDOME.

[Received May 2, 1891.]

(Plate XXIX.)

*NANINA SUBCASTOR*, sp. nov. (Plate XXIX. figs. 1-3.)

Shell perforate, depressed, carinate, reddish brown, above obliquely and finely striated, the striæ being very indistinctly decussated by spiral lines; spire scarcely raised, nearly convex, depressedly conoid; whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , very gradually increasing, the last not descending, slightly convex above, moderately swollen beneath, where the decussation is more distinct than on the upper surface, sharply angled at the periphery; aperture oblique, angulately lunate, broader than high; peristome very little thickened, a thin callus joining the margins, reflected at the small punctiform umbilicus. Diameter  $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; height  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* The Myhendra Hill, South Travancore, at about 2500 feet elevation.

The shape of this shell is almost the same as that of *Nanina castor*, a Khasyan species, but the sculpture is quite different; the drawing of the Papuan *Nanina tritoniensis* in Tapparone-Canefri's work<sup>1</sup> is also exceedingly like it, only a little more depressed and with a sharper angle at the periphery. It belongs, I think, to the section *Rhysota*.

*MACROCHLAMYS PERINGUNDENSIS*, sp. nov. (Plate XXIX. figs. 13, 14.)

Shell thin, horny, shining, yellowish brown, plicated; umbilicus small; spire depressed subconical, apex obtuse, sutures prominent;

<sup>1</sup> Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, iv. p. 150, pl. i. figs. 18-20.

whorls 6, convex, gradually increasing, all the whorls plicated, but the plications on the last not reaching the periphery, the upper surface of the last whorl sometimes furnished with two thin, whitish, concentric lines, one near the periphery, the other near the suture, sometimes very indistinct or altogether absent; periphery bluntly angled, with sometimes a second less prominent ridge below it; aperture nearly vertical, lunate. Diameter  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, height  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch.

*Hab.* Near the summit of the Peringunda Hill, on the Coimbatore side of the Anamallays, at about 5000 feet elevation, in moist woods.

Nearly allied to the Khasyan *M. plicifera*, Blanford, but a smaller shell, less plicated, and with a shining epidermis. Type in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

**TROCHOMORPHA SUBNIGRITELLA**, sp. nov. (Plate XXIX. figs. 4, 5, 6.)

Shell moderately umbilicate, depressedly turbate, quite rounded at the apex; whorls 6, very gradually increasing, faintly striated, the last sharply angled at the periphery, nearly flat on the underside; aperture oblique, subquadrate; peristome simple, the margins distant; colour a rich dark brown, shining below. Diameter  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, height  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch.

*Hab.* Andaman Islands (*Dr. Hungerford*).

This species recalls the Pacific forms of the genus rather than the Indian ones, its nearest ally being *T. nigrیتella*, which, however, is a larger shell with the last whorl much broader. Type in the Natural History Museum.

**HELIX COLLETTI**, sp. nov. (Plate XXIX. figs. 7, 8, 9.)

Shell openly umbilicate, orbiculato-depressed, rather thin; spire nearly flat; whorls 5, the last obsoletely angulate at the periphery, not descending, very prominently and coarsely striated obliquely; colour light fawn, with a dark band at the periphery; aperture somewhat oblique, lunately suborbicular; peristome simple, very slightly reflexed, margins not joined. Diameter  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, height  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, width of umbilicus 5 mill.

*Hab.* The Shan States, Upper Burma.

Examples of this species were collected for Dr. Hungerford by Mr. Boxall, who accompanied Col. Collett's expedition. It belongs to the section *Planispira*, Beck, being allied to *H. fallaciosa*, the sculpture is very similar to that of *H. gobanzi*. Type in the Natural History Museum.

**HELIX SHANICA**, sp. nov. (Plate XXIX. figs. 10, 11, 12.)

Shell narrowly umbilicate, depressedly turbate, rather solid; whorls 5, gradually increasing, rather convex, the last subangulate at the periphery, slightly descending towards the mouth, all furnished with a fine oblique striation, more prominent on the last whorl; colour a light fawn, darker at the apex of the shell and near the mouth, a narrow dark band just above the periphery; aperture oblique, rotundately lunar; peristome slightly reflexed, dark fawn-coloured, the margins distinct. Diameter  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch, height  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* The Shan States, Upper Burma.

Also collected for Dr. Hungerford by Mr. Boxall. Referable to the section *Planispira*. Type in the Natural History Museum.

ENNEA (HUTTONELLA) SEATONI, sp. nov. (Plate XXIX. figs. 15-19.)

Shell cylindric, whitish, narrowly rimate; whorls 11, convex, sutures deep, very slightly decreasing in size upwards, the upper two smooth, shining, the others finely but prominently ribbed, the last expanded and free towards the aperture; aperture oval, nearly vertical; peristome thickened inwards, the columellar margin with a deep circular incision extending to the suture of the penultimate whorl, above this cavity the margin of the peristome runs back into the interior of the aperture, forming a strongly developed lamella, opposite which there are two obscure teeth on the inner part of the peristome well within the aperture. Length  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

*Hab.* Tenasserim, limestone rocks east of the Mooley-it mountain near the Siam frontier.

Only a single example was found when visiting this mountain with Col. Seaton, the Conservator of Forests for the Tenasserim provinces. Its nearest ally is *Ennea cylindroidea*, Stoliczka, which is, however, a much smaller shell.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIX.

- Figs. 1, 2, 3. *Nanina subcastor*, p. 313.  
 4, 5, 6. *Trochomorpha subnigritella*, p. 314.  
 7, 8, 9. *Helix colletti*, p. 314.  
 10, 11, 12. *Helix shanica*, p. 314.  
 13, 14. *Macrochlamys peringundensis*, p. 313.  
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. *Ennea (Huttonella) seatoni*, p. 315.

### 3. On the Fossil Remains of Species of the Family Giraffidæ.

By Dr. C. J. FORSYTH MAJOR<sup>1</sup>.

By far the most numerous remains met with in the fossiliferous deposit of Samos explored by me in 1888 and 1889 appertain to a new member of the family Giraffidæ. The rich materials at my command furnish satisfactory knowledge of this new form, and at the same time suggest novel considerations concerning the various forms already described.

Falconer and Cautley, in describing a fossil Giraffe discovered in the Siwaliks, wrote as follows:—"The Giraffe has hitherto been confined to a single species, and has occupied an isolated position in the order to which it belongs. It may be expected that, when the ossiferous beds of Asia and Africa are better known, other intermediate forms will be found, filling up the wide interval which now separates the Giraffe from the antlered ruminants, its nearest allies in the order according to Cuvier and Owen"<sup>2</sup>. This was written 47 years ago.

<sup>1</sup> Communicated by the President.

<sup>2</sup> H. Falconer and Capt. P. T. Cautley, "On some Fossil Remains of *Anoplotherium* and Giraffe, from the Sewalik Hills," Proc. Geol. Soc. Lond. no. 98, 1844.